## **New Israel Fund Australia Foundation**

ABN 70 151 140 377

**Annual Report - 31 December 2017** 

## New Israel Fund Australia Foundation Directors' report 31 December 2017

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

#### **Directors**

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Irving Harry Wallach (resigned 11 December 2017)
Ric Samuel Benjamin
Karen Loblay
Ilana Snyder
Steven Lewis (resigned 11 December 2017)
Steven Glass
Dalit Kaplan (resigned 14 March 2017)
Elysheva Elsass
Kate Rosenberg (elected 29 May 2017)
Melissa Castan (appointed 5 February 2017)
Alisa Wicks (appointed 10 December 2017)

#### **Objectives**

The principal purpose of the company is to relieve the distress, poverty, hardship, suffering, helplessness, disability or misfortune of people living in and around Israel through, among other things:

- advancing and promoting access to justice, education and affordable housing and health care;
- advancing and promoting inclusion, tolerance for diversity, equality of opportunity and antidiscrimination;
- advancing community and social welfare;
- reducing repression and isolation;
- promoting reconciliation, conflict resolution, religious and racial harmony and mutual respect; and
- doing all other things ancillary to, or necessary for, the achievement of the purposes listed above.

#### Strategy for achieving the objectives

To achieve its stated objectives, the company has adopted the following strategies:

- Attract and retain staff and volunteers who are committed to working towards the advancement of our objectives. This strategy will ensure that the organisation's key objectives remain the motivator for all our programs and initiatives. This strategy will be measured by the rate of staff/volunteer turnover.
- To increase the number of relevant program areas. This strategy will ensure that the organisation is taking a holistic view of our objectives by looking at issues of appropriate funding, the type and scope of educational programs. This strategy will be measured by the creation of programs addressing these issues and stakeholder feedback as to their efficacy and relevance.
- To increase the number of collaborations. This strategy will enable the organisation to demonstrate the bi-directional benefits of collaboration in the promotion of our objectives. This strategy will be measured by the number of collaborations and stakeholder feedback as to their efficacy and relevance.

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## New Israel Fund Australia Foundation Directors' report 31 December 2017

## **Principal activities**

- raising financial and other resources to support its programmes and priorities and those of the New Israel Fund;
- increasing the awareness and interest of individuals, communities, business and government of the importance of, and issues pertaining to human rights, equality, tolerance, diversity, reconciliation and peace.
- stimulating and fostering desire by individuals and communities to do right in the world, to combat human rights abuses, racism and racial stereotyping, and to contribute to social inclusion, respect, and dignity of each other and of others less fortunate:
- sharing learning (both domestic and international) on how to combat and reduce human rights abuses and the effects of such abuse;
- advancing education about the natural environment and cooperation to protect it;
- cooperating with other organisations that share a common purpose with the company; and
- providing internships, seminars, study tours and exchange opportunities

#### Directors' benefit

No Director of the Company has received or has become entitled to receive a material benefit.

Information on directors

Name: Ric Samuel Benjamin

Title: Treasurer

Qualifications: BA, Dip Ed, MBA (Executive)

Experience and expertise:

Name: Karen Loblay Title: Board member

Qualifications: Master of Architectural Design

Experience and expertise:

Name: Ilana Snyder

Title: President, member of the Grants Committee

Qualifications: PhD Monash University (1990), MEd University of Houston (1976), DipEd LaTrobe

University (1970), BA University of Melbourne (1969).

Experience and expertise:

Name: Steven Glass

Title: Vice-President, member of the Grants Committee

Qualifications: BSc LLB (UNSW) LLM (USyd)

Experience and expertise:

Name: Melissa Castan Title: Board member

Qualifications: PhD Law, LLM, BA/LLB(Honours)

Experience and expertise: Associate Professor, the Director of Equity and Social Inclusion, as well as a Deputy

Director in the Castan Centre for Human Rights Law.

Name: Elysheva Elsass

Title: Board member, member of the Grants Committee Qualifications: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Design (Honours)

Experience and expertise: Marketing manager

Name: Alisa Wicks
Title: Board member

Qualifications: Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Social Work

Experience and expertise: Solicitor

## New Israel Fund Australia Foundation Directors' report 31 December 2017

Name: Kate Rosenberg

Title: Board member, member of the Grants Committee Qualifications: Bachelor of Arts, Grad Cert Museum Studies

Experience and expertise: Development consulting

#### Insurance of officers

Insurance of Officers. The Company has paid premiums to insure its Directors and other Officers against liabilities incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity as Director or Officer of the Company, other than conduct involving wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company.

## Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

17 May 2018

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#### General information

The financial statements cover New Israel Fund Australia Foundation as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is New Israel Fund Australia Foundation's functional and presentation currency.

New Israel Fund Australia Foundation is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 25 May 2018. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

## New Israel Fund Australia Foundation Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Revenue	3	823,791	504,313
Expenses Audit, legal and consulting Communication expenses Fundraising and administration expenses Disbursement of funds Education and engagement expenses Naomi Chazan Fellowship Other expenses	_	(7,930) (4,300) (12,575) (211,700) (204,704) (44,898) (28,002)	(20,976) (20,528) (34,277) (253,748) (111,949) - (34,309)
Surplus before income tax expense		309,682	28,526
Income tax expense			
Surplus after income tax expense for the year		309,682	28,526
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	_		<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	309,682	28,526

## **New Israel Fund Australia Foundation** Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Total current assets  Total assets	4 5 _ -	546,322 226 546,548 546,548	213,079 1,836 214,915 214,915
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Employee benefits Total current liabilities	6 7	15,280 23,034 38,314	16,363 - 16,363
Total liabilities	_	38,314	16,363
Net assets	=	508,234	198,552
Equity Retained surpluses	-	508,234	198,552
Total equity	=	508,234	198,552

## **New Israel Fund Australia Foundation** Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Retained profits \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2016	170,026	170,026
Surplus after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	28,526	28,526
Total comprehensive income for the year	28,526	28,526
Balance at 31 December 2016	198,552	198,552
	Retained profits \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2017		
Balance at 1 January 2017  Surplus after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	profits \$	\$
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	<b>profits</b> \$ 198,552	<b>\$</b> 198,552

## **New Israel Fund Australia Foundation** Statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from donations, bequests and raffles Payments to suppliers and employees	_	824,887 (495,835)	552,724 (522,614)
Interest received	_	329,052 4,191	30,110 1,624
Net cash from operating activities	9 _	333,243	31,734
Cash flows from investing activities	-		
Net cash from investing activities	_		
Cash flows from financing activities	-		
Net cash from financing activities	-		<u>-</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	-	333,243 213,079	31,734 181,345
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4 _	546,322	213,079

## Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

#### Comparatives

When required, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

#### **Basis of preparation**

In the directors' opinion, the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

These are special purpose financial statements that have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012 requirements to prepare and distribute financial statements to the members of New Israel Fund Australia Foundation. The directors have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the members of New Israel Fund Australia Foundation.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Statement of Cash Flows', AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', AASB 1048 'Interpretation of Standards' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures', as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

## Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

## Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

#### Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

#### Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

#### Charitable and other revenue

Charitable and other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

#### **Disbursement of funds**

Due to an adjustment in NIF Australia's grant making policy, grant applications are now received from approved Israeli NGOs and then allocated. This effectively means NIF Australia grants are now made a year in arrears, rather than in the same calendar year. For example, funds raised in 2017 will now be remitted in 2018. This has resulted in fewer grants made in 2017, given the funds will be spent in 2018.

#### Income tax

As the company is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

## Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### Trade and other receivables

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

#### Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

#### **Employee benefits**

## Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

#### Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

#### New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 31 December 2017. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

## Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that are likely to affect the current or future financial years.

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note of normal		
	2017 \$	2016 \$
Revenue		
Charitable income and fundraising	783,155	488,560
Other income	36,445	14,129
	819,600	502,689
Other revenue		
Interest	4,191	1,624
Revenue	823,791	504,313
Revenue	023,791	504,515
Note 4. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents		
·		
	2017 \$	2016 \$
	Ψ	Ψ
Cash at bank	546,322	213,079
Note 5. Current assets - trade and other receivables		
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
BAS receivable	226	1,836
	<del></del>	<u> </u>
Note 6. Current liabilities - trade and other payables		
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
	40	
Trade payables Other payables	10 15,270	16,363
Caron payables		
	15,280	16,363
Note 7. Current liabilities - employee benefits		
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Annual leave	23,034	<u>-</u>

## Note 8. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2017 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

## Note 9. Reconciliation of surplus after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	309,682	28,526
Change in operating assets and liabilities:  Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables Increase in employee benefits	1,610 (1,083) 23,034	(234) 3,442
Net cash from operating activities	333,243	31,734

## New Israel Fund Australia Foundation Directors' declaration 31 December 2017

In the directors' opinion:

- the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.
  Accordingly, as described in note 1 to the financial statements, the attached special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission Act 2012 requirements to prepare and distribute financial statements to the members of New Israel Fund Australia Foundation;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2017 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the directors

17 May 2018



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Web: www.connectaudit.com.a

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of New Israel Fund Australia Foundation

#### **Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of New Israel Fund Australia Foundation, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the responsible entities' declaration.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the *Basis of Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the accompany financial report of New Israel Fund Australia Foundation has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 31 December 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

## **Basis of Qualified Opinion**

Cash donations are a significant source of revenue for New Israel Fund Australia Foundation. The registered entity has determined that it is impracticable to establish control over the collection of cash donations prior to entry into its financial records. Accordingly, as the evidence available to us regarding revenue from this source was limited, our audit procedures with respect to cash donations had to be restricted to the amounts recorded in the financial records. We therefore are unable to express an opinion on whether the recorded cash donations of the registered entity are complete.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities* for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the registered entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charities and Not- for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act) and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the registered entity's financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.





## Responsibility of the Responsible Entity for the Financial Report

The responsible entity of the registered entity is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the ACNC Act and the needs of the members. The responsible entity's responsibility also includes such internal control as the responsible entity determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the responsible entity is responsible for assessing the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the responsible entity either intend to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: <a href="http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx">http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**George Georgiou FCA** 

Registered Company Auditor ASIC Registration: 10310 Melbourne, Victoria

Date: 17 May 2018